MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION

CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Public Water Supply Name

02200002

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message Other			,	v)			
Date(s) customers were informed: 06 /19 / 20,14 /	/		/	/			
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dimethods used	rect	deliver	y. Must	specify	other	direct	delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/							
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message			Date Em	ailed:	/		
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publ	lishe	d CCR	or prooj	of publ	ication)	
Name of Newspaper: The Wayne Cour	7f	(ew s)			
Date Published: 06/19/14		, ,					
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)]	Date Pos	ted:	/	/	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the for	ollov	ving ad	dress (<u>D</u>	IRECT	URL I	REQUI	IRED):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: <u>Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

2014 JUN 26 PM 2: 24

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Southwest Wayne Water Association PWS#: 0770007 June 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Southwest Wayne Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Carol Kelly at 601-735-4786. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday after the third of each month at 7:00 PM at the SWWWA Business office located at 1668 HWY 63, Waynesboro, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS		*****	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

10. Barium	N	2013	.0091	.00710091	pp	m	2		2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;
13. Chromium	- 								erosion of natural deposits
	N	2013	.8	No Range	рр	b	100	1	00 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11		0	pp	m	1.3	AL=1	
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.165	.145165	pp	m	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppl	b	0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-	Products	S						
81. HAA5	N	2013	4	No Range	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
32. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N	2013	7.7	No Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.5 –6	mg/l	0	MDR	L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Southwest Wayne Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

NOTICE: This report will not be mail mailed to each customer, however a copy can be obtained at our office during business hours at no charge.

2014 JUN 24 AM 10: 13

	AFFIDA	VIT	
WAYNE COUNTY NEWS PO BOX 509 WAYNESBORO, MS 39367		DATE:	6/19/2014
TO: SOUTHWEST WAYNE WATER ASSOCIATION PO BOX 195 CLARA, MS 39324			
	NO.		P.O. NO
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT			
sworn, says that he is Publisher of the Wayne Count which publishes a weekly newspaper in the County State of Mississippi: and the attached notice appear issue(s) of the Wayne County News. Publish Dates Volume No. JUNE 19, 2014 124 25 Sworn to and subscribed before me on this / 5 day of / 2014 Notary Public My Commission Expires / 0 / 4 / 5	of Wayne, red in the	Control of the second of the s	\$270.60
WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS FOR BILLING INQUIRES-CALL (601-735-434	.1)		



Viewpoints

new other one or good-news is that government spending is declining from its recessionary peak. The deficit is shrinking and the economy is starting to grow again.

Is our government out of control or was the deficit spending a wise move to avert a depression? Econo-

oar excheminguidos and state-of-the-art medical systems. That's real money. Senator Cochran is a class act, a true Southern gentleman, who has done a great service to our state. I hope I don't have to be working that hard at age 78. Cochran deserves to rest on his laurels, but life

about McDaniel's success. He is convincing and passion ate.

aring gentleman he is. She the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, is backing Cochran. The Tea Party Patriots of the Mississippi. He is also past president of the Mississippi. He is also past president

Maximum Conteminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a conteminant in drin

TEST RESULTS

Contemynant	Y/N	Cofected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment	MAZG.	mci	twey source or consumption
Inorganic	Contan	inants		•				
10. Barlum	N	2013	.0091	.0071 - 0091	ppm	2	2	discharge from metal refer erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	н	2013	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and mile: erosion of natural de
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2		ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household pl systems; erosion of natural deposits; teaching from we preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.165	,145165	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposit addrive which promotes a teeth; discharge from fert and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	,	AL=1	Corrosion of household pl systems, erosion of natur deposits
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts						
81, HAA5	N	2013	4	No Range F	opb	0		By-Product of drinking water

Districcito	u by-r	Toutet	•					
81, HAA5	N	2013	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TFHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	77	No Range	ppb	٥	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.5 -6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to contro microbes

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of State Line PWS#:0210005 April 2014

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Maximum Residual Disminstant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water distriction) be expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of districtions to control microl

				TEST RE	SULTS			
Contamirant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Lovel Detacled	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUACS	Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie (Contam	inants						•
10 Barkern	N	2011*	.013	008 - 3	ppm	. 2		Olscharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2011*	2.3	1.6 - 2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mile; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.1	0	pem .	1.3	AL=1	Corretion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural ceposits: leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	7 81	7 73 - 7.81	ppm	•		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong feeth, discharge from fertititer and significant factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppb	۰	ALut	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erasion of natural deposits
Disinfection			31	Yo Range	ppt]	0	60	By-Product of drinking water
82. TTHM [Total tribulomethanes]	N				ppt	٥	80	clain/action. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	5.1	8 - 1.7	mg 1	0 14	DRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

All sources of denking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occur
substances can be inizobes, inorganic or organic chemicals and trailloactive substances. All denking we
may reasonably be supplied to contain all least small sumounts of some contaminants. The province recessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about containminate and potchained by calling the Environmental Protection Aquency 5-56 Derthing Ween Children at 1-600-402-4761.

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